

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COCAQUES.

CALLEAU & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CARRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MAKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glencliff."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TESSONNET'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCONUTS.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIBBY'S & CO'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S DISCOUNTS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINECART.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

HENSLEY'S MONOPOL & WHITE.

SEAL.

YEUVE CLICQUOT FONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, " "

JULES MUMM & Co., " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON.

TILLADO.

SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT.

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUTOUCH & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD COGNAC WHISKY.

KISAHAN'S LI WHISKY.

CHATEAU LA ROSE WHISKY.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BONNE'S ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

"SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in kegs and casks.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROIL BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

BONEL'S CODFISH.

PRIME HAM and BACON.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PRACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Bean Salad SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA

CRACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

COARSEMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPHANDLING of every description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU.

The 100 A. 1 British

Steamship

"A. J. Roper, Commander,

will be despatched for the above Ports on

FRIDAY, the 10th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Maurice,"

Commandant LEQUEUR,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from

Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Maurice,"

Commandant LEQUEUR,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of

the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British Bark

"A. J. Roper,"

will be despatched for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,

MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF

BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 13th of February,

1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

"E. J. Roper," Commander, will

leave for the above Ports, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon of 12th February.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on

the 12th February, 1882. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

—A. M. SIMPSON, American ship, Capt. A.

Call, Jr., Master.

—AUGUSTE, French barque, Capt. Bernard.

—Messageries Maritimes.

—CORONA, American barque, Capt. Noyes.

—Rosario & Co.

—EDWIN REED, American barque, Capt. J.

C. Gilmore, Order.

—H. W. DUDLEY, American barque, Capt.

D. W. Dudley, Order.

—HINDOSTAN, British ship, Captain J.

Bolyan, Russell & Co.

—IMPORTER, American ship, Capt. C. H.

Allyn, Messageries Maritimes.

—LACRE, British barque, Captain J.

Grassham, Melchers & Co.

—ONIDA, American ship, Captain Benjamin

Carver, Adamson, Bell & Co.

—PANAY, American ship, Captain S. P.

Bray, Jr., Adamson, Bell & Co.

—RAHIN, German ship, Capt. P. Albrecht.

—Order.

—SOLWAY, British steamer, Captain Robt.

Jarvis, Vogel & Co.

—SYREN, American ship, Captain G. W.

Brown, Douglas Laprak & Co.

—W. J. BORON, American ship, Captain

Geo. L. Bray, Master.

—WAKEFIELD, American barque, Capt. W.

S. Crowell, Captain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3, Kato-i-Hind, British steamer,

2550, A. O. Nichol, Shanghai Feb. 1, Mails

and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Feb. 4, Caribbea, British steamer, 980,

H. Wharton, Swatow Feb. 3, General, —

BUT HIN CHAN.

Feb. 4, Miti, Chinese steamer, 472, Null,

Shanghai Jan. 30, 1 p.m., General, —

M. S. N. Co.

Feb. 4, Emeralda, British steamer, 365,

R. Talbot, Manila Feb. 1, General, —

RUSSELL & Co.

Feb. 4, Hongkong, British steamer, 958,

J. B. Fryer, Plymouth Dec. 14, via Aden,

and Singapore, Coal, &c. — STEAMER & Co.

Feb. 4, Olympia, for Saigon.

Feb. 4, Catharine II, for Saigon.

Feb. 4, Decoy, for Saigon.

Feb. 4, Cathay, for Shanghai.

Feb. 4, Diana, for Yokohama.

Feb. 4, Miti, for Canton.

Feb. 4, Catharine, for Singapore, &c.

Feb. 4, Niigata Maru, for Kobe, &c.

CLEARED.

Atai, for Akayab.

Asia, for Saigon.

Perambuco, for Saigon.

Kang-chi, for Hainan, &c.

Caribbea, for Singapore, &c.

Vorwarts, for Hainan, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kato-i-Hind, from Shanghai, Mr

and Mrs. Sleeman, Dr. Willis, Mr. Q. L., and

4 Chinese.

Per Caribbea, from Swatow, 487 Chi-

nese.

Per Miti, from Shanghai, Rev. Mr. An-

derson, and 4 Chinese.

Per Emeralda, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs.

Adolph Richter, Mr. Lang, and 175 Chi-

nese.

Per Hongkong, from Singapore, 52 Chi-

nese.

DEPARTED.

Per Cathay, for Shanghai: from Hong-

kong, Mrs. O. V. Morgan, 2 children and

European nurse, Messrs. C. E. Hill, and R.

W. Richards, Rev. W. Uffert, Signor M.

Montilla, and Mr. J. Willmot, from Port

Said, Rev. M. Robert, and E. Carlsson; from

Venice, Revs. A. Tuller, A. Gilard, and

J. C. Grady.

Per Catharine, for Singapore, &c., Messrs

Magleier, Singleton, and H. Dawson; 105

Chinese for Singapore; 39 Chinese for Aus-

tralia.

Per Niigata Maru, for Yokohama, Mr.

Leopold, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, and

4 Chinese; for Kobe, 2 Chinese.

Per Olympia, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per Decoy, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Kato-i-Hind, for London, Dr.

Woodruff, Dr. and Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs.

Rea, Rev. Mr. Smith and family, Mr. and

Mrs. MacKenzie, for Bombay, Mr. Thur-

good, for Singapore, Miss Trotter.

Per Cathay, for London, Messrs J.

to have a *grande carrière* before her. The role of La Baronne was regretted not to permit Madame Pontet to show her qualities as an actress and singer—but the little she had to do was well done. Madame Horne, as *Melita*, and the other ladies acted and looked their parts to perfection. Monsieur Pontet in his four-foot character was simply inimitable, and his fine acting contributed greatly to the success of the piece. M. Beguin as the Baron de Goudremar was a very "green" gentleman, and kept the piece lively. His love scene with *Melita* was a very careful piece of acting. As for the other characters they all contributed to make "La Vie Parisienne" a very successful performance. We regret that the third act was considerably curtailed, but the want of scenery and accessories is very much felt by artists, whose limited stay here does not permit of their being procured in time. We hope to see a well filled house on Monday evening when Plaquette's "Les Cloches de Corneville" is promised. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hennessy, and Admiral Duperré were present during the entertainment.

The reversal by the Supreme Court Bench of the verdict in the case of Gracia v. Pittman, by which the defendant has got judgment entered in his favour, is interesting. It may be remembered that the Acting Chief Justice had shown by his summing up to the jury that he inclined in the defendant's favour; and when the Special Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, the counsel for the defendant obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for defendant, or a new trial be granted, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and contrary to the ruling of the Judge. From the lengthened summaries of the two Judges' views given yesterday evening, it would be seen that, while Acting Chief Justice Snowden pronounced in favour of the defendant, Mr. Justice Russell is very clearly and emphatically against the defendant. Owing to the peculiar arrangement which still obtains in this Colony—the immunity has been done away with in several other Colonies—the Chief Justice went through the force of giving his casting vote for the defendant; and the verdict of the Special Jury was thoroughly reversed. The old established custom of paying cheques has commended itself so long to mercantile men, that this fact may have exercised a certain unconscious influence upon the jury. The same feeling seems even to have pressed upon the eminently legal mind of Mr. Justice Russell, who stated in his judgment that no authority had been shown—justly meant, we presume, that none existed—where a drawer of a cheque voluntarily parted with the instrument in tendering it to be used had been allowed to repudiate payment at the suit of a bona fide holder for value without notice. The Hon. Justice Snowden, on the other hand, held, that upon the state of the facts in this case, defendant had a right to revoke the implied authority given to plaintiff to make the cheque negotiable, because the sale to Wong Wo had been rescinded and the consideration for which the paper had been given had wholly failed. Mr. Justice Russell put it that the consideration had not failed, and that, though the defendant (Pittman) had his remedy against Wong Wo, he was bound to pay the cheque to the plaintiff. It must, we think, be evident that, however correctly or incorrectly the legal bearings of the case may be appreciated, that the Acting Puisne Judge expresses what may be taken as the commercial view of the case; and it would be interesting to know what the Judges at Home would think of so intricate a question of law arising out of an apparently simple proceeding in mercantile business. We have not, however, heard anything of an appeal, although in cases where the Court is so unmistakably divided an appeal is commonly supposed to follow.

No trace has as yet been found of Mr. Powell, M.P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon in December, and all hope of his being alive has been abandoned.

Even yet another dodge for making money has been discovered. Recently there appeared in a street in London on a bright sunny morning an individual with a photographic apparatus. By the free use of a globe he managed to secure good views almost every door of ladies, nurses and children. The charge was low and the views were, according to the artist, perfect. The photographer carefully registered the names of the sitters, promised to bring the photographs on a stated day, collected the fees, and the story ends. No more was heard of the man of art or his splendid groups.

The fire in the Ring Theatre at Vienna has without doubt alarmed the public, and apparently afforded an opportunity for some idiots and miscreants to play upon the susceptibilities of the public. In a London theatre lately, a row took place in the gallery, and a free fight was indulged in. While this was proceeding, some one cried "Fire," and a scene of the utmost confusion followed. The audience fled in terror without stopping to inquire whether there was fire or not. Fortunately the exits provided in case of fire were numerous and had handy and the theatre was emptied without any one being seriously hurt. It is said that the person who called "Fire," and who was believed to have done so maliciously, narrowly escaped lynching. He was apprehended, but in the confusion he managed to escape. A reward is offered for his apprehension. Two other parties of a similar nature occurred at Bradford and Leeds. Several ladies were seriously injured at both places.

Hobbs & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 28th January.
Arrivals During the Week.—Jan. 23, Sarpadon, from Shanghai; 24, Appin, from Shanghai; 24, Thalès, from Hongkong; 26, Oceanic, from Amoy; 26, Hoo San, from Shanghai.
Departures During the Week.—Jan. 21, Hoo San, for Shanghai; 21, Glencairn, for London; 22, Peking, for Hongkong; 25, Sarpadon, for London; 26, Thalès, for Hongkong; 26, Pechili, for Shanghai.
Shipping in Port.—Hilda, Appin, Oscar Vidal, Hoo San.

It is not to be wondered at, says the *Englishman*, that the P. and O. Company talk of abandoning Alexandria as a port of call on the homeward voyage from India, for the correspondent of a Bombay paper, writing from there on the 15th of December says, that a proposal has been made to impose a perpetual and standing quarantine against India as a perpetually suspected country. The International Sanitary Commission have done many ridiculous things since they accidentally heard that there were a few cases of cholera at Aden, but we doubt if anything they have done surpasses this audacious proposal, which, we are told, emanates from Constantinople.

LAST English mail brought an acknowledgment from the Hon. W. Keewick of his receipt of the service of plate presented by the Hongkong Community to the gentleman. The note is dated London 29th December, and is addressed to Mr A. P. McEwen, who presided at the presentation. Mr Keewick writes:—

"Through Messrs Matheson & Co. I have received the Plate so kindly presented to me by the Hongkong Community, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging its receipt to you, as you so kindly presided at the meeting on the occasion of the presentation. The services are of very beautiful workmanship, and of itself the Plate is a valuable object. It will be treasured as of inestimable value on account of the very pleasing associations connected with it."

But Kwat King, who has been recently sentenced by the Criminal Court at Japan to five years' hard labour in chains is the son of a high official, a Chinese millionaire at Samarang. Not long ago he bought a large estate named Sumbrung, in Japan, which he himself has been managing. This individual has been prosecuted from his wealth and family connections, and thought he might do what no one else would dare to do. This he displayed when he recently arrived at Japan in a palanquin, on board of which the yellow flag was flying. On being shown the flag he told by the jurgen of the palanquin that he ought to await the coming of the doctor before he could land. But Kwat King, however, cared nothing for this superstition of a native, but stepped out of the palanquin immediately after arrival, and went straight to his estate. When charged with breach of the quarantine regulations he declared under oath before the Magistrate, that he had not seen the yellow flag, and hence was ignorant of quarantine being enforced at Japan. The jurgen proved, nevertheless, the contrary. The consequence was that the presuming and unscrupulously wealthy son of a well-known Chinese millionaire was condemned for perjury to the degrading punishment of five years' hard labour in chains. This sentence has caused great grief amongst the Chinese. —*Java Bala.*

The *Ceylon Times* says the steamer *Ceylon*, which is at present engaged in a yachting tour round the world, came to an anchor last Friday morning, just outside our harbour, as the Captain declined entering it. Her passengers landed immediately and proceeded on their business of sight-seeing, most of them paying a visit to Kandy and visiting the local objects of interest. The *Ceylon* is a fine vessel, and her passengers are taking a nine months' tour round the globe, landing at all the principal ports on their route. After leaving Colombo she goes to Calcutta and then to China and Japan to San Francisco. She will then sail round the Cape and after visiting the principal ports in Eastern South America will proceed home to England.

The *Friend of India* says the state of affairs at Jeddah and Mecca has this year been appalling. Year after year thousands of unfortunate and improvident pilgrims crowd these places, and are left to look after themselves as they please, without the slightest regard being paid to sanitation. During the recent Hajj season, these pilgrims were dying at the rate of 300 a day, and so far as our information goes, nothing in the way of attention to sanitation was attempted. This is characteristic, however, of Turkish rule. We cannot shut our eyes on the plea that it is no concern of ours, because it is a very grave concern of ours. We should like to ask if the Indian subjects among these pilgrims are not as much concerned as the Diaragans of South India? The latter have all along been crowded with grand-motherly attention, but nothing seems to be done for their Mohammedan fellow-subjects. There are one or two points connected with this subject which are worthy of a little consideration. What becomes of the property of these men who die, for most of them—in fact, all of them—have some money and other property with them, and large sums must come into the possession of the survivors. There being no administrator-general to nurse the effects of those who die, we presume each survivor becomes an administrator to the effects of any one whose property he comes across, and it follows, we suspect, that he is also sole legatee. Something surely might be done by a system of registration. Then, again, when the Turkish finances benefit so largely from these pilgrimages, it is surely incumbent on them to do something towards securing safety and comfort for the pilgrims. There is a rumour afloat that nothing is done on principle, and that the Sultan having taken the preliminary step to assert his right to the control of the sacred shrines, without the intervention of the Grand Sheriff, is pleased to see so many people dying, and such a splendid item of evidence as to the incapacity of the Grand Sheriff. Be this as it may, there rests a heavy load of blood guilt on the shoulders of the Turkish Government. The whole subject of this celebrated pilgrimage requires looking into at the hands of the Government, and the recent occurrence at Bombay in connection with the vessels and the deaths of these men from Bombay to Jeddah, showed that Government control is needed.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wadsworth, Esq.)

Saturday, February 4.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.
Leon Ayau, hawker, and Chan Yat I, coolie, were charged, the first with stealing a pair of spectacles, and the second, with aiding and abetting, on the 3rd February. A constable observed the first defendant pick a man's pocket of the spectacles, whilst the man was standing in a crowd in Queen's Road Central. The defendant left the crowd, the first giving the spectacles to the second. The constable then intervened and had them arrested. The owner of the spectacles although he had been diligently looked for could not be found. The first defendant asserted that the spectacles were bought by him from a hawker, and that he had handed them to the second defendant to look at. The defendants were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

TAMPERING WITH A HYDRANT.
Chan Aye, P. U. 175, and he was on duty in Cane Road this morning, and saw a number of people standing at the hydrant. The water was running from the hydrant at the time he got there and on the person observing him they made off. He arrested a young man, who was in the act of tampering with the hydrant, and he was discharged, but Liu Aam and Li Aying, two of the crowd, looking on the constable up Hollywood Road crying "Ta," said one day's imprisonment.

REPTILES IN THE STREET.
Chin Sui, Ko Chung, and Chin I, were seen fighting by a constable and apprehended. The fight had been confined at first to the first two defendants, but on the first being beaten the third stepped in and took up the beaten pugilist's part. The result of this misadventure was that the Magistrate sentenced each 20 cents or suffer one day's imprisonment.

GAMBLING.
Wong Aam was caught gambling in the Tai-ping-shan market yesterday by Boor Singh, P. C. and was conveyed to the station. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

DAMAGING THE PUBLIC ROAD.
Chong Ahneng, rent collector, was charged at the instance of the Surveyor-General with unlawfully opening and damaging the Public Road in Square Street.

Defendant had received notice that one of the claims of his property was in disorder and was notified to have it repaired. He had not applied for a permit for this purpose and had opened the road in a disorderly manner, and was fined 10 cents in order to save expense. The work should have been done under the superintendence of the surveying department. It was stated that defendant was a man of property and well acquainted with the regulations in regard to these matters. He was fined two dollars.

CRUEL AND INHUMAN.

Charles King, an English seaman employed, was brought before the Magistrate this morning for the fourth time on a charge of being drunk and incapable. The Magistrate, on the offender's earnest request allowed him out on his own bail in order to give him the opportunity of shipping on board one of the vessels in harbour. He protested that he would not again annoy the Court and once out of the Colony would never return. He has to appear again on Monday, unless he gets shipped.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

Pang Aam and Chin Ahneng, married women, were charged, on remand from yesterday, with bringing one Chan Niu into this Colony for the purposes of prostitution, and also with detaining her.

Mr Holmes, of Messrs Stephens & Holmes, appeared for the defendants. The complainant after changing hands several times had at last been brought to Hongkong from her native village on the 5th October, and since that time had been detained by the defendants. Mr Holmes examined the complainant and said that though her husband did not send money regularly, she was not in need of it at the time she left her village in the expectation of seeing her husband. Although there had never been any violence used in bringing her here, yet they always deceived her by promising to find her husband. She never heard the Chinese Interpreter, who accompanied the Inspector, ask her if she was willing to stay in the brothel.

The Interpreter was called, and in answer to Mr Holmes said that he positively asked the complainant whether she was willing to remain in the brothel or not, and that she answered him in the affirmative.

The case was again remanded till the 11th of February.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Tan Chu, hawker, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by drowning on the 25th ult.

The evidence did not show clearly whether he had fallen or jumped into the water, and as it was stated that he was not of a melancholy disposition, nor giving to gambling and other bad practices; and as his father appeared and promised to look after him, he was cautioned and discharged.

FEMALE help in printing offices is not always unappreciated. The editor of the *Caracasville (Ga.) Express* said recently: "There is a little brown-eyed, enthusiastic, high-spirited lady, who, after she has cooked breakfast and cleared away the things, sets her house to rights, and milks the cow, does her hat and cloak, comes into this office, yanks us out of the editorial chair, and comes on the exchanges, amputates every piece of interest, sticks them on the copy book, grabs up a pencil, travels to over a quire of manuscript paper, removes her apron, shows up her sleeves, grabs a stick and nits sets it all in type, reads the proof, and corrects every error. That's our wife, and she's got her reward in heaven." We hope she will share the same.

The *Twilight Mirror* has got hold of something unique in the way of a "descriptive" writer. Here is a specimen from a letter on "Kattayur," by "our travelling correspondent." "The bullocks of Kattayur are grand beings. They are white, colossal, with eyes and foreheads whose expression is impenetrable, crowned with immense horns which curl up towards the sky or taper sideways like the monstrances of Sir Richard Temple. The bullocks are equally great, perfectly tame, calm, contemplative; and while they look at you they seem almost venerable, with the hair falling off their glossy skin, as if with excess of mental labour and worry." Excessive mental labour and worry in a buffalo is a mark of genius, decidedly.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)

Probate Jurisdiction. Monday, 6th Feb., 11 a.m.—In the matters of the estates and effects of Cheong Ah Chai, deceased, petition of Xu An Hang for payment out of income; and Tung Chu alias Tung Yik Chin, deceased, petition of Tong King Wa, for letters of administration.

Manila.

(Translated from Manila-Exchange.)

The Banco Colonial, which is about to establish a branch office here on account of the removal of the tobacco monopoly in these islands, has sent through the Chartered Bank in this place the sum of \$175,000 in Spanish gold, which was received by the steamer *Pamny*, and we also learn that the steamer *Leon XIII* will be the bearer of a further sum of \$150,000, consigned to the manager of the new Bank, who is now in Manila. There is no doubt that bullion is in great want in these islands; if commercial transactions are to be made on a large scale, the credit only is not sufficient for a certain class of operations. The Philippines are now beginning to feel the current of prosperity, which was started at home and communicated to its fruitful provinces.

Under the presidency of Sr. Marqués de Caura, a Bank has just been established in Spain, and called the Banco Español Peninsular, and according to a home paper, it is destined to occupy a prominent position amongst the establishments of its class. Out of 100,000 shares of which the association is composed, 46,000 shares were taken by the Marquis himself.

Besides the representative of a great company to work and deal in tobacco generally, and who will arrive here by the next mail, as anticipated by the other day, we learn that about the beginning of February, a representative of a Franco-Spanish firm will also leave for Manila with the view of negotiating exclusively in manufacturing selling and exporting tobacco. The services of an experienced gentleman from the island of Cuba has been engaged.

We are told that the barque *Idilio*, from Liverpool to Hongkong, was lost on the coast of Malakka; the crew were all saved, and remained in that province. The vessel became a total wreck. She is covered by insurance to the amount of \$12,000.

On board the steamer *Francisco Reyes* there arrived the Spanish Embassy, which is composed of Datto Muhammad Alian, Sub-Governor Mandaya Abucabal, Secretary Daburites Sal, Cabil, servant, and interpreter Nuno; the last named was a Christian. The object of the Embassy was to tender their respects in the name of the Sultan, who is a Spanish subject. After the presentation of the letter, the members of the Embassy went to pay a visit to the Civil Governor, and in the evening, at half past seven, they called upon H. E. the Governor-General, the time for the interview having been arranged beforehand. The visitors accompanied by the Government Interpreter, in whose house they stayed, paid a visit yesterday to the Convent of Santa Isabel, to the Observatory at the Ateneo Municipal, the Mint, the Colonial Secretary's office, the Artillery Battery, and the tobacco manufactories, where they received a few of the best cigars as a present.

At the Variety Theatre, they apparently were quite satisfied with the reception they have had, as well as with the sight-seeing they enjoyed in the capital of the archipelago. On the visit to the Governor-General they were offered sweets and wines of which they selected the most delicious. They were also offered a glass of beer, which they will visit Cavite and some of the provinces before leaving for their country. They also brought several presents from the Sultan to the King consisting of mother-of-pearl shells and weapons.

Don Antonio Peta y Casame has been appointed Vice-Consul for Spain at Amoy, and the Indian Consul has been taken the duties of his office by this time.

The Dutch steamer *Atjeh* arrived at Manila on the 26th January from Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar and Gorontalo.

The despatch vessel *Morres del Duero* will leave on the 27th January for Singapore where she will receive the Spanish Minister of the Legation to the Governor of the province of Aduhai has at last memorialized the Emperor to order his execution. During the Tapington, no one dared to approach him. He has always had a very large following among his countrymen, and is therefore a man to be dreaded by the Government. He was guarded over to the Imperial capital by a very ample escort on the part of Sheng Pao-chien, who, with two retainers, went in person, claimed him as a subject of the Great Pure Dynasty, and asked him why he did not give the country the benefit of his services. The fact of coming alone when a whole army dare not attempt to seize him, so charmed the Emperor that he gave up his rebellious spirit and followed Sheng, fought bravely, and became a high official. On this account his name was changed. After Sheng's execution, Li again was prone to become a rebel. At this time Sheng Kuan and Li Hung-chang came to the front. They were afraid he would rebel, and so deposed him. He has always had a devoted following of several hundreds and has consequently been feared. Hence the present memorial advising his execution. The Decree has now gone forth—let it be done as desired. This brave and able man is therefore to be executed simply out of fear, and because the Government cannot find some way of utilizing his great abilities. The Decree has cast a gloom over very many patriots. It is feared too that it may be the beginning of a rising of his retainers and all those attached to him.—*N. C. D. News.*

JAPAN.
(Express.)
H. M. S. *Incandescent*, the flag-ship of the Flying Squadron, arrived from Hongkong on Sunday last for the purpose of being docked, no other dock in the Fleet being capable of accommodating so large a vessel without incurring a certain amount of risk; yet to give a comparative idea of the enormous dimensions of the *Incandescent*, we may say that she is not by any means the largest class of vessel capable of being taken in, as the cascon can be placed some distance outside of its present position, should occasion require. She is, however, the largest vessel which has, as yet, been docked here, measuring 353 feet long, by 60 feet beam, and 24 feet 10 in. draft. She was towed to about 22 ft. 6 in. in, and was successfully docked with Wednesday morning's tide, which served

fighting her had no time to cook and could not carry his own baggage, such servants were required; but in peace they are not needed. Why cannot the soldiers cook their own food? In every camp of from 300 to 500 soldiers there are several tens of these servants. Money is thereby saved to the Government, and the soldiers are kept in time of peace as in time of war, about 1½, 300 or 400 per month. They do no work, but gamble and smoke opium and commit other sins. They send in false returns of the soldiers under their charge, and this too must be enquired into.

There is also the charge for tents, clothes, weapons, etc. These are repaired or renewed half-yearly or yearly. At present, when there is no war, there can be no expense for tents, for the soldiers live in houses; while fighting they were and used their good clothes, and therefore they required replenishing, but now they do no work and do not wear their good clothes, and notwithstanding all this, the yearly expense is just the same. Certainly all this money cannot be expended.

For each camp each year, a saving of more than 7½, 000 might be effected on these four heads. But there are other faults and corruptions which need also to be examined.

There is also the question of keeping back their pay. The officers pretend that the Emperor has no money to pay them, and they borrow money to pay their wages, and in doing so, pay only one-half. (This is the same evil which exists in regard to the pay of Bannermen. They do not receive more than half their allowed pay.)

If the soldiers complain, they are accused of other charges, such as insubordination, etc., and are punished accordingly. (This is a most effective way of stifling complaints.)

It is recommended to move the soldiers from one place to another every year.

To call upon the Governors of each province to report upon the state of the army; and not the officers themselves.

Not to allow money to be diverted to their use from any of the provinces, but all the expenses of the army to be paid directly from the Board Revenue. (In the war in Kanai, when money could with difficulty reach them from Peking, it was found most convenient to place the money in the hands of the provinces, but there is much corruption connected with it and no faithful scrutiny can be exercised.)

Many of the soldiers have either left, or deserted, or are dead in every camp; in some cases new names have been added, but for the most part, no recruits have joined, and still the same number of names appear on the list for which pay is drawn. Old men, too, who are no longer useful are retained. The Governors are called upon to investigate how many soldiers compose the camp and who are efficient. The good are to be kept, and the useless rejected. The officers who are reported during the second year, do not agree the Governors to be held responsible for their conduct and the discrepancies. In all these matters, a saving of several hundreds of thousands of taels might be effected.

The *Gazette* also contains a reference to the murder of a man in Kiangsu some four years ago. A man named Pao-chung, with another man was apprehended on the charge of having committed the murder with the view of robbing the man of money, which he was supposed to have. A thief has been recently caught who confesses to have been the murderer, two innocent persons having been put to death. The officials engaged in the case are to be degraded and punished. It is feared this is no new thing in China. The memorials to the decree of which the above reform has since appeared.

The principal topic of conversation in Peking during the last few days has been the case of Li Chao-shan, afterwards changed into Li Shih-jung, of Aduhai, a man of great ability and of benevolent deeds, who was a peace-maker and a harmonizer of the people, and who was killed during the Taping rebellion. He was known to be strongly disaffected, but never became a rebel; never joined the Taping ranks, but remained alone; thoroughly dissatisfied with the state of the country, but never aspiring to universal dominion. He has all along been dreaded as a possible leader of rebellion, and it is his ground that Li Chao-shan, of Aduhai, has at last memorialized the Emperor to order his execution. During the Tapington, no one dared to approach him. He has always had a very large following among his countrymen, and is therefore a man to be dreaded by the Government. He was guarded over to the Imperial capital by a very ample escort on the part of Sheng Pao-chien, who, with two retainers, went in person, claimed him as a subject of the Great Pure Dynasty, and asked him why he did not give the country the benefit of his services. The fact of coming alone when a whole army dare not attempt to seize him, so charmed the Emperor that he gave up his rebellious spirit and followed Sheng, fought bravely, and became a high official. On this account his name was changed. After Sheng's execution, Li again was prone to become a rebel. At this time Sheng Kuan and Li Hung-chang came to the front. They were afraid he would rebel, and so deposed him. He has always had a devoted following of several hundreds and has consequently been feared. Hence the present memorial advising his execution. The Decree has now gone forth—let it be done as desired. This brave and able man is therefore to be executed simply out of fear, and because the Government cannot find some way of utilizing his great abilities. The Decree has cast a gloom over very many patriots. It is feared too that it may be the beginning of a rising of his retainers and all those attached to him.—*N. C. D. News.*

China.
SHANGHAI.
(N. C. D. News.)

We hear that the invitation sent by the Japanese community of Shanghai to Dr. Motchizashi, late medical officer to the Imperial Japanese Legation at Peking, to come and practise among them, has been accepted.

(Mercury.)
Amongst the interesting news recently to hand from Europe, we hear of a large purchase in Germany of Martini-Henry rifles, which have been rejected by a European Power—Roumania—and which were offered for sale to China, it being generally supposed that the Chinese are not good enough for Christian soldiers, they will do well enough for the heathen, and be a slight improvement on bows and arrows. It is doubtful what benefit China can receive by continual purchases of second-hand rubbish with which the Imperial forces are generally armed. Local officials report to head-quarters that their soldiers are armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, but everything that goes by that name is not what it represents.

The China Coast S.N. Co have sold all their steamers to a London concern, and the company is to be liquidated. The shareholders get 15s. 12d. per share tomorrow, and the Indian shares are expected to show 7½ to 10 per share more.

JAPAN.
(Express.)
H. M. S. *Incandescent*, the flag-ship of the Flying Squadron, arrived from Hongkong on Sunday last for the purpose of being docked, no other dock in the Fleet being capable of accommodating so large a vessel without incurring a certain amount of risk; yet to give a comparative idea of the enormous dimensions of the *Incandescent*, we may say that she is not by any means the largest class of vessel capable of being taken in, as the cascon can be placed some distance outside of its present position, should occasion require. She is, however, the largest vessel which has, as yet, been docked here, measuring 353 feet long, by 60 feet beam, and 24 feet 10 in. draft. She was towed to about 22 ft. 6 in. in, and was successfully docked with Wednesday morning's tide, which served

about 7 a.m. What necessitated going into dock was the lower bearing of the rudder wearing away, the only means of remedying which was to unscrew the rudder, bore the stop somewhat with a long drill made to work through the rudder timber by a capstan bar, and afterwards bush it with metal of the exact size.

Information from Tokio of a reliable nature has reached us respecting the proposed change in the headquarters of the Mitsui Bishi Company's Hongkong line from Yokohama to Kobe. We understand that the company, recognizing the utility of continuing to run the steamers at a heavy loss between this and the northern port, had fully determined to make the alteration; and the necessary steps were accordingly taken to do so. The Government, however, stepped in at the last moment, and prohibited any change, so the company was reluctantly compelled to give way and leave things as they were.

The interference of the Government in this matter might be inexplicable, were it not an open secret in Tokio that the clique at present in power are, for purely selfish reasons, inclined to the Mitsui Bishi Company. A scheme to favour a trading society—of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs is one of the principal proprietors—at the expense of the Mitsui Bishi Company is being gradually developed. We cannot imagine how such a nefarious project can succeed without public opinion in general bearing. No doubt it would exactly suit the foreign adviser of the society spoken of to obtain control of a heavily subsidized steamship line, as there are alluring possibilities in that connection of which the Pacific Mail Company afforded a brilliant example some years since, for purely selfish reasons, were being extended in all directions, along the west coast of America and across the ocean to China. What an enviable position to manage just such another extensive undertaking in Japan—and have the nation to pay the piper! Previous experience would greatly lead us to believe that the clique in power would not be so easily deceived by the promises of high officials, and that the financial affairs are rapidly drifting into such an extremely perilous condition, that Mr. Okuma's recall is openly talked of. If this takes place the impudent scheme to substitute one monopoly for another, merely to satisfy the greed of a Minister and his creatures, will be shattered, because the nation was made of the discreditable fact that Mr. Okuma was driven from office as a necessary preliminary to an attack on the Mitsui Bishi Company.

A paragraph in the same paper mentions that Mr. Shiohara, the ex-King of Loehoo, made a new year's visit to the Emperor. His Majesty acknowledged the Emperor's visit by presenting Mr. Shiohara with a magnificent carriage and a pair of horses.

A correspondent of the *Osaka Shimpu* telegraphed to that journal on the 11th instant, from Tokio, and stated that General Kuroda had been appointed adviser to the Cabinet, and General Saigo made of the Minister of Colonization, Commission during the remainder of its existence. The choice of General Kuroda for such an apparently responsible position is tantamount to a recommendation of the sale of the Katakushi properties to Mr. Goda's company was not accepted by the Government, but without avail. Can it be that the duty of the adviser to the Cabinet is simply to make suggestions in order to have them negatived?

Robberies of increasing audacity are continually occurring. On Sunday night the steamer *Idilio* was on duty at the Customs House near the Western Customs House was tied up and gagged by some thieves, who then broke open the golden and helped themselves at leisure. Pickpockets ply their vocation with impunity in the railway carriages, an numerous cases occurred on Sunday which the official police could not look after. It almost seems as if the authorities regarded theft as the natural result of hard times, and the plundering of the public a desirable substitute for poor-houses to relieve destitution.

Our winter has been so far a very mild one, as our harbour was only closed by ice on the 3rd and 13th inst., and a steamer might reach our port very close, say about four to five miles from this.

We have not much of a change to remark in our present life, which is rather dull in winter time, as a good many dust storms prevail, which do not make outdoor work and exercise very pleasant. Pleasant shooting has been going on lately, but tigers have reached our place yet, on account of there not having been any snow, which might keep the wind down.

Some guests of high rank lately arrived among us; the Comte de Mailly Clunio, the Prince de Lisle Montcal, and the Baron de Saint-Michel, Attaché d'ambassade of Berlin, who had just returned from Peking through Manchuria. They speak very highly of the officials on the road; they also had good sport on their way, killing about 400 head of game. These gentlemen will soon leave us en route for St. Petersburg, trying to find some tiger, deer and wild-pig shooting on their way.—*N. C. D. News.*

10th January.
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Mrs Mary Catherine Knight-Bruce, an authoress, living at 21, Bond Street, was summoned to the Marylebone police court last week for using threats towards Mr. George Hamilton Barnard, an artist, of 44, Piccadilly. The complainant stated that he had been caused very great annoyance by advertisements inserted by the accused. On the 2nd December a gentleman arrived and asked whether his master's secretary, and drew his attention to an advertisement. After that about two hundred people came to the house, some from very great distances. Then he discovered an advertisement for a lady house-keeper, and they began to arrive. On the 5th inst. there was an advertisement which brought a number of governesses, and then he was warned by Mrs. Bruce that about one hundred "sandwich men" had been sent to parade the street with bills to the effect that his studio would be opened free from ten to four. Afterwards she warned him that an advertisement would be put in for two hundred pretty girls for a party. Mrs. Bruce had never given her any ground for offence. Mr. Mansfield observed that this was a nuisance for threats, and the complainant did not say he went in fear. The summons must therefore fail. But the defendant had done a very cruel act against the people, some of whom had come a long way to answer the advertisements. It was absurd, and if these people and he were to get damaged, it might make her bankrupt, and she might be sent to goal. It would serve the woman right if she were severely punished.

Commercial.

February 4.

In Patna Opium, a fair business has been done since the departure of last mail; but the rate for the drug has slightly receded lately. Of Bonarac also, a fair quantity has been taken; and the price for it has likewise receded. The day's rate for both is given at \$810.

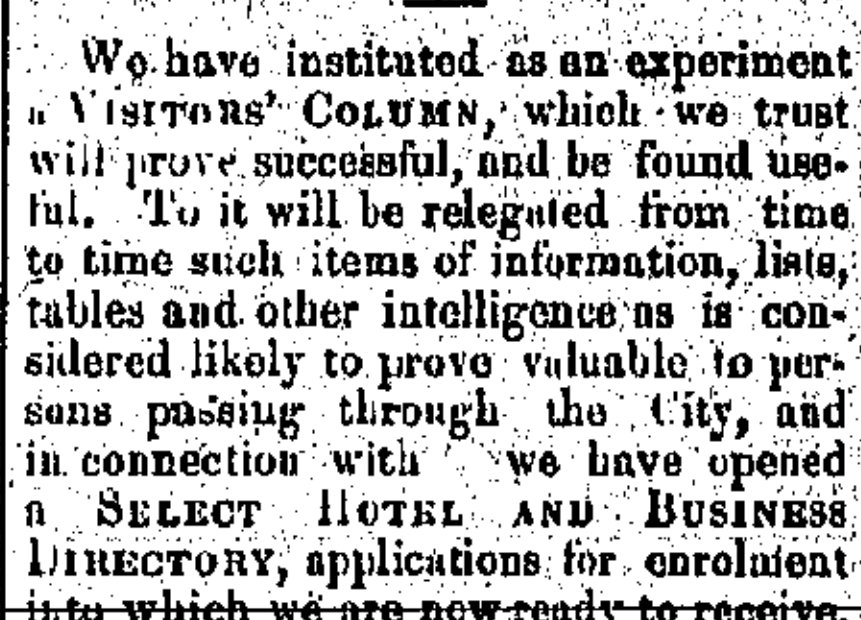
For the month's supply, the receipts aggregated 310 chests, against 4,158 chests to the corresponding period last year, when supplies by the direct steamers were received. During the interval some 650 chests have been taken by the local concerns, against 400 chests at the corresponding interval last year. This, with the exportations, leaves the available supply computed at 850 chests, of which 350 chests are Bonarac.

Unprecedentedly large importations of this drug has quite paralysed the market, and how such a stock as over 4,000 chests, here and at the ports, can be got through, the future quotations of the drug will show. At present \$500 cannot be obtained for best grade.

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. SMITH & LAMAR's Freight Circular for the Mail of Monday, February 6th, says:—

Visitors' Column.



List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lausano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Egin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
and Bont-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.
American and English Stores, Books
and specially selected Cigars.—MAC
EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

<i>Chairs and Ordinary</i>	<i>Pullaway Boats.</i>
Half hour,.....10 cts.	Hour,.....20 cts.
Three hours,....50 cts.	Six hours,....70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	\$1.0
Three Coolies,	0.8
Two Coolies,	0.7

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies,	\$1.5
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Four Coolies,	\$2.00
Three Coolies,	1.25
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT):

Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	\$0.00
Three Coolies,	0.50
Two Coolies,	0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).	
Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.80
Two Coolies,	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of no more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip	Peak	\$0.75 each	Cooling
(12 hours)	Gap	\$0.80 each	Cooling
<hr/>			
Licenses & Bearers (each).			
Hour		10 cents.	
Half day		35 cents.	
Day		50 cents.	
<hr/>			

BOAT AND COCLE HIRE.	
BOATS.	
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day,	\$3.
1st. Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,	2.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of	800 piculs, per Day,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of	800 piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of	300 piculs, Half Day,	1.00
<hr/>		
<i>Sampans.</i>		
or Pullaway Boats, per Day,		\$1.00

" One Hour, 2
 " Half-an-Hour, 1
 After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.
 Nothing in this Scale prevents private
 agreements.
 ———
STREET COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
 One Day, 33 cents

Half Day,	20
Three Hours,	12
One Hour,	5
Half Hour,	3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS,
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expected and at the discretion of the Editor, has been published in this journal, to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justly, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Antiquities, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Brevity and lucidity are made to prevail in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. (Great attention is also paid to the Review department.)

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (how) references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries; as also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. "All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a study page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Oriental Bazaar* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social conditions, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from time to time of the foreign course of the career of the Chinese people, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Mr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bower, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure the continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast Ports.

It is the *First Chinese Newspaper* ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors of the paper, by its primacy upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-objective in tone—is almost limitless. It is the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly glad for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to the Naval Yard.
6. From the Naval Yard to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
7. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
8. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name	Flag	Kind	Tons	Date of Arrival	Commander or Agent	Destination	Remarks
Steamers							
Anker Head	Brit.	str.	1289	Jan. 28	Adams, Bell & Co.	San Francisco, &c.	10th inst.
Ashington	Brit.	str.	809	Jan. 31	Siemens & Co.	Bangkok	10th inst.
Asia	Brit.	str.	880	Dec. 31	Siemens & Co.	Singapore	To-day
Cathartian	Brit.	str.	960	Feb. 4	Bun Hin Chan	Singapore & Penang	at daylight
Cebu	Brit.	str.	1498	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Sydney, &c.	To-day
Comyn	Amer.	str.	373	Nov. 29	Jacobs, Matheson & Co.		
Consolation	Brit.	str.	318	Sept. 25	Jacobs, Matheson & Co.	Swatow & Bangkok	6th inst.
Crosser	Brit.	str.	764	Dec. 19	Yun Fat Hong	Saigon	
Danube	Brit.	str.	646	Jan. 27	Pong Yuen	Bangkok	10th inst.
Demerara	Brit.	str.	395	Feb. 4	Russell & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Fane	Brit.	str.	117	Jan. 26	H. K. & W'p'oa Dock Co.	Tig. Flying	
Glenalg	Brit.	str.	900	Jan. 26	Order		
Hongkong	Brit.	str.	97	Oct. 25	2d Kwok Acheung & Sons		
Hongkong	Aust.	str.	1499	Jan. 28	2d Melchers & Co.	Trieste, &c.	6th inst.
Joloano	Spain.	str.	1350	Jan. 31	M. R. M. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	10th inst.
Kaisa-Hind	Brit.	str.	2559	Feb. 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	6th inst.
Kaisa-Hind	Brit.	str.	688	Feb. 10	M. R. M. S. N. Co.	Hollow, &c.	at daylight
Kwangtung	Brit.	str.	674	Feb. 2	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	Cost Ports	at daylight
Laertes	Brit.	str.	1391	Feb. 3	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Li Tai	Amanu	str.	1000	July 7	3rd Captain	Cost Ports	at daylight
Namou	Brit.	str.	802	Jan. 15	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	Kobe and Yokohama	To-day
Nigata Maru	Japan.	str.	973	Jan. 21	P. & O. S. S. Co.	Y. Japan & S. China	6th inst.
Oceanic	Brit.	str.	643	Jan. 31	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	at daylight
Panama	Amer.	str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
San Gual	Amanu	str.	93	July 7	3rd Captain		
Shun Tip	Amanu	str.	93	July 7	3rd Captain		
Swatow	Brit.	str.	510	Jan. 31	A. H. Yon & Co.	Saigon	6th inst.
Sunatara	Brit.	str.	2300	Jan. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nagasaki & Y. Japan	6th inst.
Vorwarts	Ger.	str.	651	Feb. 3	Wieler & Co.	Hollow, &c.	at daylight
Wanderer	Brit.	str.	840	Jan. 15	2d Captain		
Yotting	Brit.	str.	286	Feb. 2	Kwok Acheung & Sons	Swatow	
Sailing Vessels							
Adam M. Simpson	Amer.	sch.	1467	Feb. 2	Master	Victoria (V. I.)	
Adolph	Ger.	bgo.	808	Jan. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alden Basso	Amer.	bgo.	842	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.	Akayab	Cleared
Altai	Russ.	sch.	1024	Jan. 1	Order	Philippines	
Andromeda	Ger.	bgo.	1879	Jan. 21	Order		
Anguste	Belg.	bgo.	1536	Nov. 21	Messageries Maritimes	Victoria (V. I.)	
Blue Jacket	Belg.	bgo.	1536	Nov. 21	Russell & Co.		
Bodil	Amer.	bgo.	564	Dec. 27	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Bangkok	
Carl Gerhard	Ger.	bgo.	564	Dec. 27	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Coloma	Amer.	bgo.	853	Jan. 1	Rozario & Co.	Rangoon	
Dorotha	Ger.	sch.	1016	Jan. 31	Siemens & Co.		
Edwin Reed	Amer.	bgo.	1178	Jan. 20	Order		
Elise	Ger.	bgo.	513	Jan. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre and London	
Friedrich	Ger.	bgo.	505	Jan. 31	Siemens & Co.	Singapore	
Freia	Ger.	sch.	1490	Jan. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Hannah W. Dudley	Amer.	bgo.	1129	Jan. 15	Order		
Hindustan	Brit.	sch.	1547	Jan. 16	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Cost Port
Importer	Amer.	sch.	1270	Jan. 29	Messageries Maritimes		
Jaya Packet	Brit.	bgo.	674	Jan. 21	Russell & Co.	Singapore	
Laurel	Brit.	bgo.	638	Jan. 21	Siemens & Co.	Hainburg	
Mary Whitridge	Amer.	sch.	870	Jan. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Minerva	Brit.	sch.	518	Jan. 27	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	
Morning Star	Brit.	sch.	507	Dec. 27	Chinese		K'loon Do.
Nellie M. Shale	Amer.	sch.	561	Feb. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Nestor	Ger.	sch.	1367	Jan. 11	Order		
Onida	Amer.	sch.	1130	Jan. 20	Captain		
Panny	Amer.	sch.	1180	Dec. 8	Adams, Bell & Co.	Manila	
Pearl	Amer.	bgo.	630	Jan. 14	Russell & Co.	New York	
Primus	Russ.	sch.	1147	Jan. 21	Order	Philippines	
R. T. Clayton	Amer.	bgo.	240	Feb. 1	H. K. & W'p'oa Dock Co.		
Rajah	Brit.	sch.	1258	Jan. 13	Order	Rangoon	
Raven	Brit.	bgo.	345	Jan. 4	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
San Francisco	Ger.	sch.	251	Feb. 3	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin	
Shwan	Ger.	bgo.	270	Feb. 2	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin	
Sturtan	Amer.	sch.	14	Nov. 14	H. H. Ray		
Spirit of the Age	Brit.	bgo.	347	Nov. 17	Jacobs, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Do.
Sunatara	Amer.	sch.	1074	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.		
Synesis	Amer.	sch.	1309	Oct. 26	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Teasdale	Amer.	sch.	1309	Oct. 26	Order		
Twilight	Amer.	sch.	1309	Sept. 27	Russell & Co.	New York	
Valparaiso	Ger.	bgo.	436	Jan. 31	Melchers & Co.		
W. J. Roteh	Amer.	sch.	1177	Jan. 9	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Wakefield	Amer.	bgo.	819	Jan. 12	Order	Portland (Oregon)	
WHAMPOA							
Benedict	Ger.	sch.	247	Jan. 29	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON							
Chinking	Brit.	str.	709	Feb. 7	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Freewheel	Brit.	str.	709	Feb. 7	Butterfield & Swire		
Pung-shan	Chi.	str.	867	Feb. 3	M. R. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Moli	Chi.	str.	472	Feb. 4	M. R. M. S. N. Co.		